



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 9, 1920.

A GREAT MEETING.
DEMOCRATIC LABOR PLANK.
A LAY-OFF COMING.
SHAMELESS MISREPRESENTATION.
MEXICO WAR GREED'S NEXT MOVE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters. Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1440—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 7:30, 33 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerslag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 134.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays: headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 629 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building, Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 538 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 544—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 31—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920

No. 23

A Great Meeting

The meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night was a great affair. The Auditorium of the Labor Temple was packed to the doors long before the hour for the convening of the meeting. The large attendance was due to the fact that the grand old man of the labor movement, Samuel Gompers, and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission and the War Labor Board, were to speak.

President Gompers was the first to arrive and also to speak. He said he would, of course, be expected to say something concerning the coming political campaign and that the American Federation of Labor was going to take an active non-partisan part in the election. Referring to the political conventions of the two great parties, he said:

"In regard to our movement from the viewpoint of the present impending political campaign it is too early, as you know, to say anything definite regarding the declarations of the convention still in session in San Francisco. It will be judged by what it has declared and whom it selects as its standard bearer. The delegation of the American Federation of Labor which attended the convention will shortly issue a statement setting forth labor's attitude toward the platform adopted."

Gompers said that he did not wish to dictate nor did he think that he could dictate to the American voters as to how they should vote and whom they should support. The American Federation of Labor would simply endeavor to advise its members of the records of the various Congressional and Senatorial candidates and leave it to the judgment of the labor voters themselves as to whom they should support.

"Labor will not go back to the conditions that prevailed before the war," declared Gompers. "Labor will maintain a strong fight against the right of the courts to grant injunctions. For every crime or unlawful act there is a law declaring the penalty and punishment and therefore people guilty of violating these laws should be tried by jury according to due process of law. The use of injunction is autocratic and contrary to the ideals and principles of democracy and the Constitution of the United States.

"Recent injunction granted against labor leaders not only deprived them of their lawful rights," declared Gompers, "but actually instructed them to do that which they had every lawful reason not to do.

"We must fight for the right of trial by jury and use every effort to have the use of injunctions denying labor its most sacred rights abolished," said Gompers.

The labor organizations comprising the American Federation of Labor were urged by Gompers not to use any unfair or illegal methods of obtaining the high aims of the Federation. "It's better to lose than to use such methods of securing success as would react to the discredit of the unions," asserted Gompers.

The next speaker of the evening was Frank P. Walsh, who was well known to the audience because of his past activities in the interest of the toilers of the country. He said he had been requested to say a few words concerning the Irish labor movement as he had been commissioned by those of Irish blood in this country during the peace conference to go to Paris and endeavor to secure a hearing for those who rep-

resented the cause of Ireland. He had at that same time made a trip to Ireland and had the pleasure of meeting there many of the country's leading labor officials and he found that the economic and the political movements in Ireland were going along hand in hand in perfect harmony and that in spite of propaganda to the contrary there was no religious question involved in either movement. He said you frequently hear it asserted that the Irish cannot agree among themselves but a little reflection, and analysis of the situation will satisfy the most skeptical that there is no foundation whatever for such assertions and that the Irish people are the most unified people in the world today. He said that 86 per cent of the Irish people voted the same political ticket and for the same candidates at the last two elections held in that country, and asked the assembled people if there was another country anywhere that could make such a showing of unanimity of opinion.

Rev. Father Peter C. Yorke, in a short address, said that both the Republican and Democratic conventions had the same record and that all were familiar with it, as it had been extensively advertised on billboards, fences, etc., and that it was the picture of the little white dog with a black spot on his nose listening to "his master's voice."

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PLANK.

The Democratic party is now, as ever, the firm friend of honest labor and the promoter of progressive industry. It established the Department of Labor at Washington and a Democratic president called to his official council board the first practical working man who ever held a cabinet portfolio. Under this administration have been established employment bureaus to bring the man and the job together; have been peaceably determined many bitter disputes between capital and labor; were passed the Child Labor Act, the Workingmen's Compensation Act (the extension of which we advocate so as to include laborers engaged in loading and unloading ships and in interstate commerce); the eight-hour law, the act for vocational training, and a code of other wholesome laws affecting the liberties and bettering the conditions of the laboring classes. In the Department of Labor the Democratic Administration established a woman's bureau, which a Republican Congress destroyed by withholding appropriations.

Labor is not a commodity; it is human. Those who labor have rights, and the national security and safety depend upon a just recognition of those rights and the conservation of the strength of the workers and their families in the interest of sound-hearted and sound-headed men, women and children. Laws regulating hours of labor and conditions under which labor is performed, when passed in recognition of the conditions under which life must be lived to attain the highest development and happiness, are just assertions of the national interest in the welfare of the people.

At the same time, the nation depends upon the products of labor; a cessation of production means loss and, if long continued, disaster. The whole people, therefore, have a right to insist that justice shall be done to those who work, and in turn that those whose labor creates the necessities upon which the life of the nation de-

pends must recognize the reciprocal obligation between the worker and the State. They should participate in the formulation of sound laws and regulations governing the conditions under which labor is performed, recognize and obey the laws so formulated and seek their amendment when necessary by the processes ordinarily addressed to the laws and regulations affecting the other relations of life.

Labor, as well as capital, is entitled to adequate compensation. Each has the indefeasible right of organization of collective bargaining and of speaking through representatives of their own selection. Neither class, however, should at any time, nor in any circumstances, take action that will put in jeopardy the public welfare. Resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people is an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and the Democratic party pledges itself to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

In private industrial disputes we are opposed to compulsory arbitration as a method plausible in theory, but a failure in fact. With respect to government service we hold distinctly that the rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike. However, we profess scrupulous regard for the conditions of public employment and pledge the Democratic party to instant inquiry into the pay of government employees and equally speedy regulations designed to bring salaries to a just and proper level.

WHAT IS LABOR?

When we define labor as embracing all those people who do useful work, whom do we include? Does the bacteriologist in his laboratory, seeking out new serums to cure human ills, belong to the ranks of labor? The housewife, upon whose shoulders devolves the care of little children and the making of a home for them and for their parents—to what category does she belong? Where do the teacher, the doctor, the artist, for example, the carpenter or the miner belong? thanks to an obscure scientist who studied bacteriology, we know today that tuberculosis is not a plague sent from heaven, but a preventable and curable disease. Thanks to another scientist, we know how to cure the once fatal bite of a mad dog. Without Edison, we should still rely on gas light and horse cars. The work of the housewife is not only manual, but mental, labor. She is often cook, dressmaker and laundry worker, as well as the first and most important teacher of her children. Is she, or is she not, essential to society? The college professor and the school teacher are laborers in the real sense of the word.

We consider that true education is the liberating force of the race. To the teachers of our children is entrusted the sacred mission of stirring young minds to an understanding of life and to a loyalty to their fellows, of creating leaders, not followers. And so we go down the line. Society could no more dispense with its doctors or artists or housewives than it could with its butchers or bakers. Bakers need artists, and artists need bakers. All productive work is dignified. Labor should know no class distinctions. Labor welds all useful members of society into one union of brotherhood.

THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM

By John E. Bennett.

Enlarging the volume of money in the country does not raise prices, but tends to lower them, and conversely, lessening the volume of money does not lower prices, but tends to raise them. Increased per capita of money circulation is therefore in no way related to rising prices.

It is the doctrine of the academic economists that "all things over against money"—as they say, if you have a large volume of money in existence it will take much money to buy goods, and prices will be high; whereas, if you have a small quantity of money in existence it will take little money to buy goods, and prices will be low. The Academicians are so certain of this that they speak of it as a "law," and they embalm it in their faith as a gospel. It is wrong.

Money has no such action as they think. It is not true that the purchasing power of the entire stock of money is weakened by the entry of a new dollar, and strengthened by the subtraction of a dollar. What causes prices of

wheat to lower is not the withdrawal of a dollar from circulation, but the addition of a bushel of wheat. And conversely what causes the price of wheat to rise is not the addition of a dollar to circulation, but the addition of a mouth to feed with wheat; whereby a relative scarcity of wheat ensues.

In this quantity theory the source of all products, the earth, is wholly overlooked. Not the slightest effort is made by these economists to study the conditions there, and see if there be in that region any force present that is interfering with production. We find these professors even denying that any scarcity of products exists, absurd as is the idea that if abundance of anything obtains in society it would not force its way in distribution through lowering prices.

Were money issued altogether by the Government, as where it comes forth from the Federal Reserve Bank, it would move into existence just as the demands of exchanges called it. It would then be clearer that what was calling for new money was the rise in the prices of articles which was demanding more money to exchange them; and that the real trouble therefore was not that new money was boosting prices, but that something somewhere was boosting prices that was calling for new money. And if one should look into the region from whence all goods issue—the earth—it would be found that the price of land was stepping up as prices rose, and that this influence was taking an ever larger share of the product to a factor which gave nothing in return—the land owner—and was holding valuable land out of use in consequence, as a result of which products were not coming forth as population increased to demand them, wherefore prices were high, and growing constantly higher.

But unfortunately the Government is not the sole source of the issuance of money. Money is issued also by the gold miners. And when the economists rail against the increase of the money volume, they do not think of the member bank of the Federal Reserve Bank who comes with its collateral to be re-hypothecated because some customer needs in his business more money, but he pictures the gold miner bringing a commodity to the mint, and pouring into society new money without regard as to whether business needs it or not.

It will then seem to the economist that an onslaught of new money thus dumped into society would in some way raise prices. There are indeed conditions under which it would have that effect, but the real cause would not be the new money, it would be something else. Let us take a mining camp far in Alaska; a streak of "pay" is struck that gives everyone in camp a claim, and all have plenty of gold, the purchasing power of each person is increased, and he at once assails the stores in quest of goods. Prices there would immediately rise. The economists think that such a rise in prices would be due to increase in the volume of money. It

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would be, and it would not be. Were the streak the property of one man in the town, and he took out all the gold, there would be an increased volume of money, but prices would not rise, because the consumption of that man would not be sufficient to produce the necessary scarcity of goods to raise prices. So we see after all that what is at the bottom of the rise of prices is not increase of the money mass, but increase of scarcity of the goods. Should goods flow into the camp as rapidly as numbers were added to claims and gold came forth, the goods being in the hands of competing sellers, there would be no rise in prices however great the volume of money, and however large the consumption. Let the quantity of money in a nation be ever so large, no more will be paid for a thing than is necessary to buy it. And where there is more money than will be required to be used in making the purchases, the balance will lie idle in the banks, and its existence in the money stock of the nation will have not the slightest effect upon prices. Where great issues of money exist, as in Russia and Central Europe, these having been emitted to pay troops and for other government needs, the ineffectiveness of money to buy is owing to scarcity of product. The wide distribution of the money accentuates this: scarcity exists, and because of scarcity prices are high and the troops must have more pay; whereby an added quantity of money is issued. The scarcity increases, and they must still have higher pay, whereupon the government issues more money. The government is powerless to resist; let it stop issuing new money, and a revolt ensues. Precisely the same thing is occurring in the United States; the laborers are demanding ever higher wages as scarcity grows more pronounced reflected in higher prices; and more money must come forth from the government to meet this demand. The Federal Reserve Bank tries to halt this: a panic follows, the beginnings of which are now under way.

Did product increase, as would be the case under the Call System, prices would instantly fall despite the volume of money in existence. We should then find that while abundance was increasing and prices thereby lowering, money was gathering in large quantities in the reserves of banks. Interest would fall to exceedingly low levels, in the endeavor of the banks to get their idle funds to earning. But with the very large volume of money we now have, much of it, until population increased, would not be called for; it would simply lie unused, and its presence would have no influence whatever upon prices. Hence we see that enlarging the volume of money in a country, making as it does for low interest, produces conditions of plenty and so lowers prices, while a small volume of money causes high rates of interest, makes exchanges difficult, production hard to effect, and tends to scarcity, which is the condition of high prices; wherefore we have precisely the opposite state of things as the truth that the academicians assert.

It is the quality of the Protective system to turn all good to evil. One of the greatest benefits in civilized society is the institution of money. But the possessor of this goodly fruit of the splendid culture of the modern human, finds it an apple of Sodam whose flesh is as dust and ashes. For to hold it in one's hands is to lose one's property. Hourly it fails in its power to purchase; and he who takes it for his wages today finds on the morrow that it can be exchanged only for less. So, as we remark, the Protective System reverts society to stages of culture which have passed; those Austrian merchants who the other day sought trade with England, laid on the table their glass and textiles and asked for them coal and copper. The money of Austria had lost its virtue. It was an entity effaced; and society had returned to the stage of barter.

Seeing that the volume of money existing in a nation or so-called "inflation of the currency," has nothing whatever to do with high and rising prices, and understanding also that price-raising is due to the upstepping of the price of land as heretofore explained—a fact and phenomenon about which nothing whatever is today known beyond the text of this platform and the other writings of its author; and it being manifest that prices must go continuously higher so long as land remains in private ownership, unless the cause of the trouble be expunged by abolishing monopoly, it is hence apparent that all the averments against different incidents in society, charging them severally or collectively with being the cause of high and rising prices, must be erroneous. Wherefore it is futile and a mistake to assert that high and rising prices are caused by labor unions increasing wages; by governments increasing taxes; by profiteers storing goods and marking up prices; by all and sundry failing to "economize," and spending their incomes for luxuries when they should be living on self-imposed rations; and so on over the entire category of complaints and allegations against this thing and that being the cause of high and rising prices. These phenomena are all effects of the cause, which abides alone in the failure by society to use to its full the value in land. Nothing, therefore, can be done by persons or by the State in the endeavor to obstruct or to mitigate the evil of mounting prices, can have the slightest influence upon that disturbance, save only to make it worse, for the reason that none of them reach the force which since 1896 has been progressively raising prices.

It is indeed true that each of the enumerated influences, and many others, do operate to raise prices, and so constitute stimuli in the price-raising process, pushing it onward ever more rapidly towards its goal of general famine. The prices of all articles of consumption rising through the rise in price of land, more wages must be had to buy those articles, else the living standard of the worker must be reduced. The worker will resist this with revolt—and a strike is an economic revolt. To increase wages, however, is to increase prices, for the added wage is by the employer shifted over upon the product, and this is to decrease consumption; decrease of consumption is to lessen employment, and there follows a wide state of out-of-work. At this phase Nature steps forth, as we have noted, and preserves the most fit, for into the zone of the unemployed—or what is called in sociology "the fluctuating margin of unemployment"—are pushed the inefficient, the physically imperfect, the aged, the weak of will and mind; these are thus consigned to famine, and they become prey to pestilence, or they grow addicted to vices, which the Privileged with their prohibitions use, the State in vain endeavors to impede; ultimately they are swept away, leaving the earth to the sound, the proscribed driving along the course of extinction which Nature has shaped for the ineffectives.

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A LAY-OFF COMING.

To All Affiliated Unions—Stories are rife that we are in for a slacking up of industry. You trades unionists are fully aware of what that means. Well, in times past, when the boss laid off the force at his will, he usually managed to select the most active trades unionists, to be sure that they were the first to walk the plank. He had a double purpose in doing this; first, to retrench his force, and secondly, to instill awe and fear into those fortunate enough to be retained. But some of us have begun to realize that to a large extent we are the architects of our own fortunes, and so we propose to you a plan which if followed will result in reversing the old formula, the non-union men and women being the first to be forced into idleness. It is simply a matter of self-preservation. Now for the plan.

It is estimated roughly that the earnings of the trades unionists in San Francisco alone are about \$400,000 daily. Add those living and working in the Bay district and the sum swells to nearly twice that size. Now this sum of union earned money is not spent for the products of the union shop exclusively. No, not by a long-shot. A good part of it finds its way back into the coffers of the labor hating employer. So in the final analysis our problem becomes one of dissuading our people from using their earnings against themselves.

Of course, your trades unionist who carried a card since way back in the good old days does not intend to undermine his working conditions when he ignores his union obligation and buys a scab article in a scab store. No, he simply gets selfish and imagines he is saving a penny here and there; but, sure as you're born, there is a day of reckoning ahead for this brand of unionism. Sooner or later experience will again teach these unionists the error of their way, and then there may be much repentance in sack cloth and ashes.

Accordingly we have conceived the idea that it is not impossible to harness this \$400,000 of union earnings, and when it is harnessed to put it to work for the perpetuation of decent working conditions. You have witnessed the harnessing of the forces of Niagara for the benefit of man, and so we likewise propose that the purchasing power of the trades unionists of San Francisco be harnessed for the benefit of labor, and that not one cent of it be wasted or dissipated, or permitted to help turn the wheels of the non-union shop. When we shall have succeeded in confining union earned money solely to the patronage of the union shop the day of strikes and lockouts will be past.

To bring about this end is the aim of the Label Section. We know that "when you buy Union made goods you employ union labor." But this is not sufficient—labor generally needs to know it. To accomplish this it is necessary that every union interested be represented by delegates at our meetings. If your union has no delegates, elect two; if you have elected delegates, make sure that they attend. We need the co-operation of every last union to make our work 100 per cent effective. Those that rest on their oars are not doing their part. So if you will send your delegates, we will undertake on our part to disseminate the necessary publicity calculated to keep union money in union shops, thus keeping union men and women employed.

Fraternally yours,

LABEL SECTION S. F. LABOR COUNCIL,
W. G. Desepte, Secretary.

PATTERN MAKERS OUT.

At Schenectady, N. Y., pattern makers employed by the American Locomotive Works are on strike to enforce a wage rate of \$1.25 an hour. These highly skilled workers have been receiving 90 cents.

ORPHEUM.

Four theatrical celebrities will hold forth at the Orpheum throughout all of next week, starting Sunday matinee. These are Louise Dresser, Jack Gardner, Elsa Ryan and Clara Morton. The former two of these well-known theatrical people are working together in an act which is described as a cycle of individual songs. Miss Dresser is a statuesque blonde of excellent appearance and personality. Gardner is one of the most likable chaps on the stage, it is said. He is declared to have given a good account of himself in "The Chocolate Soldier" and "Madame Sherry," both of which productions owe much of their success to his cleverness, it is claimed. Elsa Ryan, in a neat skit entitled, "Peg for Short," will demonstrate her skill in depiction of a dramatic role which has won her much favorable comment throughout her Orpheum tour. Clara Morton, formerly one of "The Four Mortons," one of the widest known families of vaudeville, will return as a single in the same natural character which established her reputation when a member of the family act. Other favored twins among the Orpheum's new comers next week will be Harrison Greene and Katherine Parker in a minstrel afterpiece; Palo and Palet, two thoroughly finished musicians, and the Novelty Clintons in an unusual leaping act. "Kiss me," musical comedy, holds over. Topics of the Day and weekly events complete the bill.

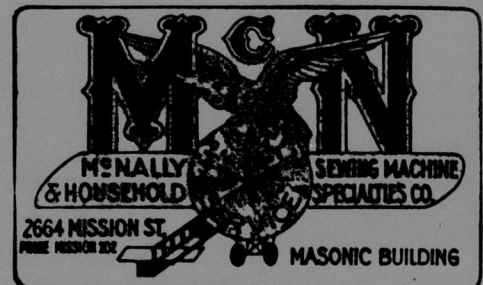
A truth looks freshest in the fashions of the day.

CLOTHING BULLETIN.

To Affiliated Unions—Journeyman Tailors' Union No. 80 have voted to allow their men to return to work. But this, we hope, will not be construed to mean that all tailor shops are fair. There is only one way for you to be sure that your clothes are made under union conditions, and that is, insist on your tailor furnishing the union label. If he cannot he is not running a union shop and is not entitled to your patronage.

Tailors' Union is going to continue to operate its own co-operative union shop at 111 New Montgomery street. Here they will guarantee to every trades unionist fair prices, good workmanship and personal satisfaction. Trades unionists should support this shop, so that the tailors will have a sheet anchor to windward against their next strike or lock-out. But be sure to demand and get the union label in your next suit.

LABEL SECTION S. F. LABOR COUNCIL.



ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

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LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO

NATION FACES FUEL FAMINE.

Thanks to the inefficiency of private operation of the railroads, the Nation faces a serious fuel famine next winter. The Interstate Commerce Commission has attempted to forestall this menace by placing an embargo against all commodity shipments and giving priority to fuel consigned to New England ports for transshipment by water to domestic destinations. In other words, coal will not be exported until home needs are met.

The railroad situation becomes more serious each day. After a month of effort, the railroad officials announce that there is no improvement and that the "most rigorous policing" is required if a peril is to be passed. The railroads are running millions of dollars behind monthly in operating income, and for April the Government will be compelled to assume nearly \$100,000,000 deficit. The roads that have so far reported incurred a deficit of more than \$17,000,000 in April, and this sum will be increased when the full returns are in. In April, 1919, under Federal control, in spite of a let-down of transportation following the signing of the armistice, the railroads returned a net profit of \$20,000,000. These figures bear out a statement recently made by Mr. Woolley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the railroads under private control would cost the people each year \$100,000,000 more than during the two years of Federal administration.

The public is paying dearly for private manipulation, but, what is more serious, it is not getting service. We are facing real suffering and perhaps business paralysis because the boasted genius of railway managers has been tried and found wanting.

All of which confirms a generally-held opinion that the Government will be forced to again take over the railroads and operate them outright in the interest of the public. If and when this happens, it will definitely mark the date on which private control of transportation passed out of the thought of the American people.

People were fooled by the railway managers and their propagandists when Congress was bungling the railroad situation, but it is not possible to fool them all the time. It is apparent now that the railroads have miserably failed at a crucial period, and it is inconceivable that any material number of intelligent men and women will demand the perpetuation of a system that is fraught with so much danger to the republic.

COAL PROFITS GROW.

Coal production statistics compiled by the Federal Trade Commission from reports submitted for the month of March by 1081 coal owners show that profits per ton for that month averaged 42 cents against 29 cents in February.

The claims of coal miners that they are not permitted to work because of car shortage and for other reasons is supported by the commission's statement that the average number of days worked by each miner during March was 19, against 17 in the previous month.

IT IS A BOY.

Ferdinand Barbrack, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, is wearing a smile these days that will not come off. He says it is due to the arrival at his home last Tuesday morning of William Kent Barbrack, eight pounds in weight. Mother and child are doing well.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Edward Myers of the Teamsters, Frank Svec of the Carpenters, Frank Bragg of the Marine Engineers, Charles Williams of the Teamsters, Arthur C. Chevalier of the Steamfitters, Thomas J. Shaughnessy of the Plasterers, George Helzel of the Brewery Workers.

FACTORY FIRE.

A big fire at the Procter & Gamble factory in Cincinnati on May 8th gave the employees' volunteer fire department a chance to prove its worth to the company.

The fire broke out about 11:15 in the morning, in one of the company's large storage yards, containing about 9,000 barrels of rosin. Despite the fact that the storage field is outside the factory grounds proper, the employees had their chemical engines working at full force five minutes after the alarm was sounded.

Owing to the combustible nature of the material, however, the chemicals alone were not sufficient. Within ten minutes after the fire was discovered, two of the company's hose squads were flooding the flames with water.

The fire proved particularly difficult to handle because of the fact that the hot rosin formed in flaming streams and pools, making it almost impossible for the firemen to work in the smoke and heat. By heroic effort on the part of the men, dams and ditches were made which confined the boiling rosin to a point where a stream of water could be directed upon it, quenching the flames and allowing the melted rosin to run down to lower levels, forming a seething lake.

The Procter & Gamble employees' fire department prevented the fire from spreading until the Cincinnati and St. Bernard City fire companies arrived on the scene.

Had the fire been allowed to take its course until the city fire departments could arrive, it is certain the damage would have been very much heavier, and it is also likely that the fire would not have been confined to the one yard. The officials of both the company and the fire department were greatly surprised and much pleased at the heroic and efficient work accomplished by the employees' fire squad.

GOMPERS IS THANKED.

The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity has voted "to inform President Gompers that we appreciate the able manner in which he defended the labor movement" in his recent joint debate with Governor Allen of Kansas.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

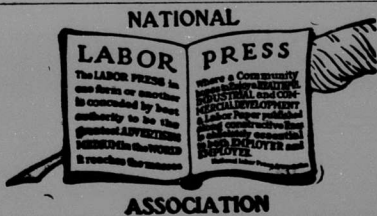


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1920.

Crafty politicians should not be allowed to obscure the real issue of the approaching Presidential campaign. The people of the United States are either in favor of or opposed to the League of Nations and that this is the issue upon which they are to render a decision should not be lost sight of merely to satisfy self-seeking politicians.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world and at a national political convention in this country all kinds of people are to be seen indulging in all sorts of conduct from the sublime to the ridiculous. Men who in the every-day affairs of life are dignified and circumspect carry on with careless abandon and act more like school-boys than leaders in the march of progress.

Labor has made everything that you see in any place or at any time. But labor is not only the labor of today, it is also the labor of yesterday that made the skill of the laborer of today possible. The result is more than the physical labor expended today. It is also the mental labor of today and yesterday. The aeroplane is the embodiment of a little physical labor, and an immense amount of mental labor. A condition that enables a laborer to collect his wages weekly and exchange the product of his toil for that of other men is as much the result of mental labor as any physical labor that was ever expended. A life or accident insurance policy embodies as much mental labor as the labor of a mechanic for many days. Wherever we look for it, we shall find physical and mental labor co-operating to produce the result. And in no case is it the sole mental and physical labor of one man that produces the result. It is always the co-operative labor of many laborers, whether they work with their hands or their brains. And every human institution embodies as much invisible as visible labor. Society can exist only through the nexus of mental and physical labor. Both are equally important, both must co-operate to produce something contributing to the satisfaction of human wants. Co-operation is the law of human society, and without co-operation human society cannot exist.

Shameless Misrepresentation

Last Friday evening Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the San Francisco Labor Council, the meetings of which are always open to the public. Among those present were the representatives of a number of daily newspapers who took down what the various speakers said. We were astonished on Saturday morning to pick up the Examiner and find the following remarks attributed to the veteran labor official:

"Samuel Gompers in a speech last night at Labor Council Hall declared that the indications were that the platform of the Democratic party would be as unacceptable to labor as the platform of the Republican party. He declared that the Republican convention was without record and that their candidate was also without record, and expressed the belief that the same would prove true of the Democratic convention."

Now the truth is that Gompers did not say anything even remotely resembling the above quotation taken from the Examiner, and as an indication of the utter shamelessness of this sheet it should be said that more than a thousand persons heard what the President of the American Federation of Labor did say, and the newspaper that represented him was aware that these people would know that its story was a deliberate falsehood without a single particle of foundation. What Mr. Gompers really did say was:

"In regard to our movement from the viewpoint of the present impending political campaign, it is too early, as you know, to say anything definite regarding the declarations of the convention which is still in session in San Francisco. It will be judged by what it has declared and whom it selects as its standard bearer."

Of course Hearst is in favor of launching a third party over which he can dominate, and the mere fact that a thousand people would be given indisputable evidence of the deliberate falsehoods published by his papers in order to promote his schemes is of little concern. He is apparently willing to be known as a liar if he can be at the same time a dictator.

His morning contemporary is no more reliable in the matter of news stories and perhaps this fact offers some consolation, as the people of San Francisco are thus compelled to go without a morning paper at all or accept one that they know cannot be depended upon to tell the truth about the simplest occurrence in which the publishers are in any way interested. Last week the chairman of the Democratic National Convention, in his keynote speech, made certain remarks showing the effectiveness of the Federal Reserve System in preventing bank failures and thus protecting the American people against losses. The Chronicle pretended to publish the address in full, but it was very apparent to the thousands of persons who listened to it that the paper had deliberately eliminated the vital part of the man's remarks relating to the Federal Reserve System. We are not endeavoring to promote the interests of the Democratic party and are perfectly willing that each individual voter in the labor movement shall vote as he pleases, but we merely cite these two instances, taken from amongst many others, to show the absolute lack of honesty of purpose on the part of the two morning publications that masquerade in this city as newspapers. Besides falsifying the facts they have made every possible effort to offend and insult the visitors to San Francisco. Newspaper men from other sections of the country have been astonished to find that a great city like San Francisco is compelled to depend for its morning news service upon such unreliable publications and have not been at all slow about so expressing themselves both verbally and in writing to the publishers of these two papers. The owners, however, have no shame.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The two great political parties have now adopted their platforms and nominated their candidates and the next move is up to the people, that of selecting the man who is to be chief executive of the Nation during the next four years. Reports will shortly be received from the non-partisan committees of the American Federation of Labor as to the records of the various candidates, then the workers will be in a position to determine intelligently whom they will support. Up to the present the only man endorsed by the organized workers in San Francisco is Congressman John I. Nolan, a life-long trade unionist.

The man in the labor movement who refuses to abide by the decision of the majority cannot be said to be a loyal trade unionist if the decision reached complied with the laws and regulations of the organization. The American Federation of Labor, by an overwhelming vote, decided to take a non-partisan position in the approaching political campaign and to urge the election of friends of labor and the defeat of enemies without regard to what political party they paid allegiance, yet there is a little handful of men who hold membership in organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor who are endeavoring to split the labor vote by launching a labor party which has no hope whatever of success. Can these men be said to be loyal trade unionists honestly endeavoring to advance the interests of the workers, or are they just plain fools? Perhaps it would be more charitable to give them the latter designation, but whatever category they belong in they are hurting the cause of the workers and deserve being roundly condemned for it.

Ancient civilizations were based upon the proposition that there must be enormous wealth and leisure for the few and dire poverty and slavery for the many in order to insure the progress of the human race, and a careful analysis of the arguments of the present day open shopper will demonstrate beyond the possibility of doubt that he is moved by the same fraudulent brand of philosophy. He wants the workers to constantly increase production, not for their own good, but to increase his profits, not so that they may be more prosperous and happy, but in order that he and his may live in greater luxury and gayety. Fortunately, however, the worker of today is better educated and generally more intelligent than were the slaves and serfs of past centuries and can as a consequence see at once the selfishness of the captains of industry when they talk about the workers increasing their speed and working longer hours. The workers are not going to consent to any backward step in industry. They are going to insist upon continued progress and improvement in their conditions of life and labor and to this end shall strive for real democracy in industry as well as in political affairs. The worker who has no voice in the management of an industry is nothing more than a slave in the institution in which he toils and for this reason the trade union movement has always insisted upon the right of collective bargaining in order to minimize the mastership of the employer over the lives of the workers, and this right will not be yielded without a tremendous struggle. Of this fact the advocates of the open shop may rest assured.

WIT AT RANDOM

At one of the Western camps a rookie had been made the victim of so much guying that he had long since given up the idea of taking any statements seriously. One night while on duty a tall figure loomed out of the darkness.

"Who's there?" challenged the recruit.

"Major Moses," replied the figure.

"Glad to meet you, Mose. Advance and give the Ten Commandments."—American Legion

The total lack of comprehension between the American negro and his Algerian brother will go down in history as one of the outstanding features of the war.

There was, for instance, the case of the dusky stevedore at Brest and one of the colored French troops on duty there. Long and laboriously the Yank tried to establish some means of linguistic communication, but there was no response.

Then a brilliant thought struck the boy from Georgia. He produced a pair of ivory cubes and rolled them enticingly under the Algerian's nose. Intelligence still registered zero.

"Man," said Sam in disgust. "You ain't no cullud pusson. You ain't even no human. You is just a corpse."—The American Legion Weekly.

When folk lie about you, don't get angry—suppose they had known the truth about you and to'd that!—Boston Post.

Experience is the only teacher in position to demand and get its own price.—Colorado Springs Telegraph.

"That young fellow looks furtive," remarked the customer. "Isn't he apt to pinch something?"

"No," replied the experienced jeweler. "He wants to buy an engagement ring."—Answers.

"What were the chief features of the meeting?"

"I imagine they were the ayes and noes."—Baltimore American.

Jud Tunkins says he's going to have help this summer if he has to put phonographs on the farm machinery and have moving pictures in the barn.—Washington Star.

See where some professor thinks he has invented a machine to detect when a man is lying. That machine was constructed years ago from one of Adam's ribs.—Dayton News.

The Literary Digest offers each week a prize of fifty dollars for the best argument in compact form for better salaries for teachers. The editor of The Reporter humbly submits to the editor of The Digest this bit of pathos:

"What shape, madam, was the pocket-book you lost?"

"Flat. I'm a teacher."—Chicago Principals' Club Reporter.

"All right back there?" called the conductor from the front of the car.

"Hold on," came a feminine voice. "Wait till I get my clothes on."

The entire car full turned and craned their necks expectantly. A girl got on with a basket of laundry.

"So you really think your memory is improving under treatment? You remember things now?"

"Well, not exactly, but I have progressed so far that I can frequently remember that I have forgotten something, if I could remember what it is."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEXICO WAR GREED'S NEXT MOVE?

The sinister figure of Mexican intervention looms as a result of a report by a Senate committee headed by Fall of New Mexico. This report declared, in effect, that Mexico must change its constitution to suit American investors or it will be invaded.

The Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor raised a warning cry against present anti-Mexican tendencies in this country, and adopted a committee report, which said, in part:

"We call attention to the unquestionable fact that the issue of intervention in Mexico will be more acute during the immediate future than it has been for some time. There are evidences of a growing determination on the part of many of those interested in Mexican investments to force the issue to a conclusion. Intervention, in one form or another, is urged, and one of our great political parties has written into its platform a declaration which clearly means deep sympathy with this demand.

"Ordinarily we concede to Americans the right to invest in Mexico or any other country, and under ordinary circumstances Americans who do so invest are entitled to the protection of their government.

"It is an accepted principle that the people of one country who emigrate from it to another are bound by the laws of the country to which they emigrate, and this principle applies equally to those who acquire titles and grants as well as those who engage in business. When there is added to such a condition the fact that much of the land to which certain adventurers obtained possession corruptly and in collusion with the previous governments of Mexico unfaithful to their people, they are not justified in having other nations of which they are citizens protect them in those corrupt practices and holdings.

"And where American capitalists engaged in intrigue and in deliberate defiance of the law of a foreign land in which they invest, we deny that they have any just claim upon the Government of the United States for its protection."

ARE FRANKLY ANTI-UNION.

"Open" shop agitators are at last dropping all pretense of friendliness to trade unions—even "if they are run right"—and now frankly acknowledge that their theory stands for individual bargaining.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has taken the lead in the new movement. The chamber is submitting to a referendum of its affiliates a series of so-called "labor principles." Section 2 gives this cleverly phrased explanation of the "open" shop:

"The right of open shop operation, that is the right of employer and employee to enter into and determine the conditions of employment relations with each other, is an essential part of the individual right of contract possessed by each of the parties."

The above theory is supported by Judge Gary of the Steel Trust and other anti-trade unionists who refuse to surrender their power over wage earners. These employers "talk big" on the legal right of individual bargaining, which no one denies. They remain silent, however, on the legal, social and ethical right of workers to act together.

The Chamber of Commerce has stripped the so-called "open" shop of all pretense, and it now stands, as it always was intended to stand—avowedly anti-trade union.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
of

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(HIBERNIA BANK)

DATED JUNE 30, 1920

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$12,697,600.00), of the State of California and the Cities and Counties thereof (\$12,693,025.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,000,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,162,000.00), of the County of Bergen, New Jersey (\$200,000.00), of the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio (\$90,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$645,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the City of San Antonio, Texas (\$72,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$31,373,497.47
2—Miscellaneous Bonds comprising Steam Railway Bonds (\$1,768,000.00), Street Railway Bonds (\$1,486,594.51), Quasi-Public Corporation Bonds \$2,334,000.00), Municipal Notes (\$1,525,000.00), and Bankers Acceptances (\$127,356.00), the actual value of which is.....	6,666,424.17
3—Cash on Hand.....	3,534,879.44
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is..... Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State, and the States of Oregon, Nevada and Washington.	29,011,525.34
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is..... Said Promissory Notes are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge of Bonds and other securities.	296,761.04
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$517,655.45), and in the Counties of Alameda (\$33,019.20), San Mateo (\$33,980.50), Los Angeles (\$74,680.70), Contra Costa (\$73,073.29), and Sonoma (\$27,083.86), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	759,493.00
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	972,330.47
TOTAL ASSETS	\$72,614,910.93

LIABILITIES

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$69,940,008.20
Number of Depositors	81,300
Average Deposit	\$860.24
2—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	2,674,902.73
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$72,614,910.93

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By E. J. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

E. J. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said E. J. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

E. J. TOBIN, President.

R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1920.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Members of Associated Savings Banks
of San Francisco.

BANK OF ITALY, Corner Montgomery and Clay Streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

ITALIAN AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets; North Beach Branch, Columbus avenue and Broadway. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1920. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof, and earn dividend from July 1, 1920. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

A. E. SBARBORO, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth. For the half-year ending June 30, 1920, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after July 1, 1920. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1920, will earn interest from July 1, 1920.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

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and Collars

WE WANT DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY. By Richard Caverly.

At last democracy, which has been on trial these 140 years, is to be pronounced no longer an experiment. It shall divest itself of the apron strings which have bound it, and it shall assert itself in a logical extension to the individual in his industrial affairs, which is a much more intimate relationship than democracy in political affairs.

One hundred and forty years ago our forefathers founded this Nation on the principle that the people should be governed by the consent of the governed. That was a radical departure in government for those days. Kings stood aghast, and the record of the times indicates that the fathers of our country were worried enough themselves at their novel undertaking. We have now practiced democracy politically with success sufficient to induce the whole world practically to adopt it, and there are no kings left to worry about.

We do not any longer enjoy a monopoly of political democracy. So if we are going to maintain our democratic leadership in the world, we shall have to extend its scope. We must democratize industry now, and that is where councils have their value. They are the forums for the expression of the spirit of the time, which shall constitute our literature of the present century.

We see in a comparison with Russia and China what political education has done for our people's prosperity. It is not what it ought to be, but it is better than these others, and it is going to be still better.

Even Greece, under Venizelos, only exports \$5 per annum per capita, against Canada's \$125. We thus perceive that a prosperous country is impossible without a prosperous people. Our people have become intelligent, progressive and prosperous through enlightened government. Is it not probable that democracy applied to industry through council shop committees, or Whitley systems, will develop men industrially as men have been developed by political democracy through political councils?

The body of workers is a vast field of undeveloped talent, the use of which industry is being denied. They had the force and personality to overcome opposition and difficulties. Where one succeeded one hundred failed. With half a chance more would succeed.

The proof of that is that more have succeeded here in America, where opportunity was present, than in China, Russia, Armenia, or elsewhere, where they had no chance. The more that succeed the more progress we make as a people. We can always stand more success with reasonable resignation.

Whitley councils in Great Britain have had much success, and are now applied to over one-third of the British workers. In the Lancashire cotton district of England, this principle of councils for conferences between workers and management has been amicably adjusting an average of 700 disputes per year. In some industries, increased production of 100 to 200 per cent has been attained as a result of these councils of harmonious relations and a square deal.

The individuality of the individual worker is not to be longer suppressed. It was never suppressed with profit to either. The sentiment of self-determination has asserted itself, not only with nations but with individuals and needs to be taken into account.

Disputes between labor and capital can be permanently adjusted no more by labor controlling capital than by capital controlling labor. Neither can successfully control the other. Democracy in industry consists in their jointly governing each other by the consent of each.

We have seen the failure of monarchies—government by aristocracies. We see the failure of government by the proletariat in Russia, which

must necessarily disappear, as it is merely the application to the opposite extreme of society of an already discredited type of government of absolutism.

The leaders of industry have done much, but there are not enough of them to accomplish what is required. Half a million people a year are killed or injured in the industries of the country, and twelve hundred a year are killed in New York State alone by automobiles. It shows weakness in our social system that such things should be.

Our army of industrial leaders is not great enough for their task. It is increasingly insufficient. New recruits must be developed to better cope with the world's condition. This development will come through joint councils of employer and worker and of community members, thus applying the principles of democracy to industry, and so make the world truly safe for democracy.

Great is the record accomplished by the present leaders of industry, it is puny compared to what the future requires. We must reorganize our industrial army to meet this call, as we did our military army in the war.

The forces for evil and destruction let loose during the war are as nothing compared to the forces for good and progress which have been stirred as a result of the war. The war has been the mighty effort of the world to burst the bonds which tied it down to the old order of things, which now is banished.

No longer will a policy of "the public be damned" be endured. No longer shall might be

right. Henceforth self-determination shall be the actuating impulse, not only of nations but of individuals. The new order of industry must accord the principle of self-determination to each of its members.

MILK PRODUCTION RECORD.

Milk production reached a new high mark last year when 90,000,000,000 pounds was produced, according to the Federal Bureau of Markets. It is estimated that there are more than 22,000,000 milk-producing cows on farms.

Phone Market 3390

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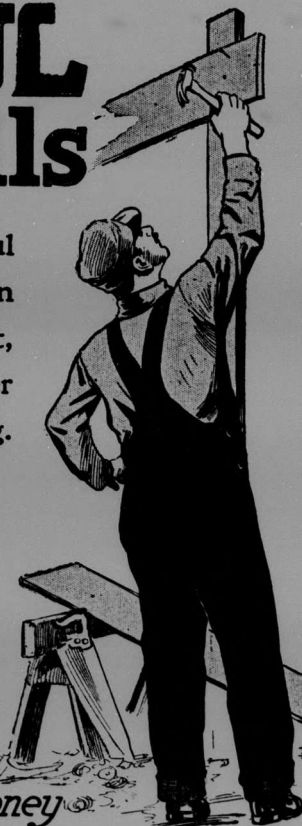
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More Wear For The Money



WAGES IN NEW YORK.

The average weekly earnings of workers in New York State last May were \$28.45, according to the State Industrial Commission. Averages for the main industry divisions were as follows:

Stone, clay and glass, \$30.46; metals and machinery, \$31.50; wood manufactures, \$27.49; furs, leather and rubber goods, \$26.81; chemicals, oils and paints, \$27.40; paper manufactures, \$32.57; printing and paper goods, \$29.56; textiles, \$23.10; clothing, \$25.09; food, beverages and tobacco, \$26.39; water, light and power, \$33.41.



"Doing The Job"

"The great thing to accomplish is the doing of the job, and the public will hold us responsible for having the job done. . . . We must do it efficiently, and then we are entitled to our rewards. If we don't do it, we ought gracefully to take what undoubtedly will result."

These words are taken from a paper read during the National Electric Light Convention held recently at Pasadena.

They were spoken by a man who understands thoroughly the rights and duties of public utilities.

They apply to all public utilities, including water companies, of course; and to all departments of public utilities, great and small.

They express a truth which we have adopted as our rule of conduct.

Our Service Department makes the practical application of that truth—translates it into action.

Giving its best thought, its best effort to the administration of your water supply, the Service Department is constantly striving, in the words of the speaker at Pasadena, to "do the job efficiently."

With the Service Department, that means giving satisfaction as well as water.

It means Useful Service.

How well the Service Department succeeds in giving Useful Service is for you to judge.

You have an opportunity to judge whenever you call upon the Service Department for assistance.

Don't hesitate to call upon it whenever you think that it can help you.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, July 2, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Wm. T. Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Cooks' Union No. 44—J. L. McDonald, H. D. McDowell, John Hawkins, A. H. Dodge, John Schlisky, Marcus Griffon, John B. Held, Emil G. Buehrer, Oliver S. Wallace, Gomer Roberts. Cigarmakers—Fred D. Barnes, R. Ricker, C. Schoenfeld, A. Wilthald. Stereotypers—W. G. Reno. Electrical Workers No. 151—Tom Spear, vice J. Clark. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Press Assistants No. 33, notifying the Council of their amalgamation with Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, and certifying that the amalgamated union is to be known as San Francisco Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24. From Label Section, two circular letters; referred to the Labor Clarion.

Reception to Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor—At this moment President Samuel Gompers, who was accompanied by a number of eminent trade unionists, was introduced and delivered an interesting and instructive address on the attitude of labor in the ensuing political campaign. Mr. Gompers was followed by Frank P. Walsh, former member of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, who spoke on the Irish Labor Movement and the hopes of the Irish people to achieve their independence. Father P. C. Yorke, who was also introduced to the delegates and spoke a few timely words befitting the occasion. The substance of the addresses are printed in other columns of The Labor Clarion. The delegates gave testimonial of their approval of the addresses of these noted men by frequent and warm applause. All other business of the Council was laid over to the next regular meeting.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p.m.
Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

DEFEAT IMPOSSIBILISTS.

The impossibilist minority in the national council of the General Confederation of Labor of France secured but 20 votes out of a total of 112 in favor of their resolution demanding that the 24-hour May day general strike should be definitely prolonged, with the object of applying the principle of "exclusive control of labor organizations over production and exchange."

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Good Furniture is an investment.
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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets
JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.95
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



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KING ON WAGES AND INCOME.

By Richard Caverly.

Prof. Wilford I. King, instructor in statistics in the University of Wisconsin, in his work called "The Wealth and Income of the People of the United States," published in 1915, furnishes valuable information upon the question of wages and the income from all sources in the United States.

On page 158 of his work is a table which contains some interesting figures. He shows the estimated total national income for continental United States for the census years beginning 1850 and ending 1910. In 1850, the entire national income was \$2,213,800,000; that is to say, the value of the total national product amounted to the sum just stated. There were paid in wages, and salaries out of this sum \$792,800,000. Interest, rents and profits constituted the residue. In 1910, the national income—that is to say, the value of everything produced in the United States, including the amount received as the products of labor and rents and profits, amounted to \$30,529,500,000.

The various items which make up this total are as follows:

Government (including Federal, State and local)	\$ 2,591,800,000
Commercial and professional services	8,977,200,000
Manufacturers, light and power...	8,437,600,000
Transportation	2,656,000,000
Fishing	48,900,000
Mining	976,000,000
Agriculture	6,842,000,000

Total.....\$30,529,500,000

There were paid in salaries and wages \$14,303,600,000. The various items which make up this total are as follows:

Government	\$ 1,306,200,000
Light and power (private).....	55,000,000
Fisheries	15,100,000
Agriculture	1,424,300,000
Telegraphs and telephones	117,900,000
Water transportation	56,200,000
Street railways	233,000,000
Railroads	979,000,000
Mining	698,000,000
Manufacturing	4,366,000,000
Commercial, professional, etc.....	5,052,900,000

Total.....\$14,303,600,000

Prof. King further states that the total number of wage earners was 28,200,000, and the total number of persons "gainfully employed" was 37,550,000. At this time the total population of the United States was 91,972,266. The census reports state that in 1910 there were 12,850,000 children in the United States under six years of age and 18,800,000 between the ages of 6 and 14 years of age, inclusive, and 9,068,000 persons between 15 and 19 years of age, both inclusive.

Prof. King states that the net value of goods consumed for the year referred to amounted to \$28,529,000,000, and that the estimated capital savings was \$2,000,000,000.

The tables of this author, if I understand them correctly, establish that the total value of the efforts and labor of all the people of the United States, together with all sums resulting from rent, interest, and otherwise, amounted to \$30,529,500,000, and that out of this sum \$28,529,000,000 were consumed by the people. Assuming these figures to be correct, there would remain but \$2,000,000,000 for division among all the people of the United States for the year, and but a fraction of this amount would consist of cash; it would be represented almost entirely by new buildings, equipment, machinery, savings, and so forth.

Prof. King states that the average size of the family was 4.5. The same tables show that the average income was \$507 for all persons classed as employees receiving wages or earning

salaries, and that the average for all persons "gainfully employed" was \$813 per annum. According to these figures, if the total income from all sources was distributed among those who were gainfully employed, each would receive \$813. If it be assumed that nothing is to be withheld as profits or savings, and that the entire product of labor and income from all sources is to be distributed, then it is clear that for the year, an equitable distribution would be but \$813 for those who were gainfully employed in the United States.

But there were more than \$2,000,000,000 to be deducted from this income for National, State and municipal taxes. Hundreds of millions of dollars were required for interest, so that assuming an equal division of the residue, it is quite likely that there would have been for distribution, approximately \$650 for each person gainfully employed. If there were applied, as there was, an unequal system of distribution, it is manifest that some gainfully employed would receive less than others. If the doctor, lawyer, banker, skilled business man, merchant, engineer, expert skilled mechanic and technical men were paid for their services at a ratio which their salaries for that year bore to the compensation paid all other forms of labor, it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of those who were gainfully employed would receive considerably less than \$500 per person.

GOOD REASONS AND BAD.

How does it fare just now with the men injured in the World War?

How and where are they?

Thousands of men are still in hospitals. Thousands with wounds healed and diseases cured or arrested are taking training to learn new ways of earning a livelihood under the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The Board's official figures of May 29th show that up to that date 42,828 men had entered training, and that 5885 had discontinued training, leaving a remainder of 37,759 men actually in training on that date.

What of the 4719 men who have discontinued training? Why have one-tenth of the men dropped out? For good reasons and bad.

Some of the men have finished their courses of training and gone forth equipped as wage earners. Good! With these men the Board's work is finished.

Some of them are sick men. Their courage was good but they were not strong enough to keep up the fight. They had temporarily to give up. Perhaps some day when they are stronger they will start in again.

There are also the men who drop training and take a job which does not require skilled workmanship. They are the short-sighted men. They do not realize that if they will be patient and keep on with the training a little longer, in the long run they will obtain better paying jobs and become more independent citizens.

The short-sighted man and the ambitionless man—fortunately there are but few in this class—are the men who more than any others need the counsel and urging of wiser friends. The first man must be persuaded to see that additional training will give him not only a better paying job, but a job which means more to his manhood, a job which develops the doer and means greater richness in his life.

The ambitionless man must be encouraged to do his part in the world. He must be made to feel his responsibility. An easy-going existence may have no sorrow and no struggle, but it likewise has little joy.

Moreover, the plain dollars and cents side of the case is this: The injured man, earning a living, will have his wage, and his compensation allowance from the Government beside. Nothing will be deducted because the man has used thought and diligence to overcome his handicap.

HOBSON TO SPEAK.

Trinity Center, 23d street near Mission, has been fortunate in securing Richmond Pearson Hobson for an address on Sunday evening, July 11, at 8 p.m. Hobson won fame when he took the U. S. S. Merrimac into Santiago harbor and, after running under the Spanish guns for over twelve miles, he sunk it in the mouth of the harbor. Hobson has since gained some fame as a public speaker and will have as his subject, "America and the Destiny of the World." Frank Carroll Giffen has prepared a special musical program, including the Hallelujah chorus from the "Messiah."

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NEXT WEEK—Starting Sunday Matinee
Phone Douglas 70

The Musical Comedy Stars **ELSA RYAN**
LOUISE DRESSER **RODNEY RANOUS**
JACK GARDNER In "Peg for Short"
GREENE & PARKER **PALO & PALET**

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Up-to-Date Musical Farce

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Hancock Bros., ticket printers, 25-27 Jessie street, furnished the tickets for the Democratic National Convention, which concluded its deliberations at the Exposition Auditorium in this city last Tuesday. It was the largest and most difficult job ever handled by this firm, a large portion of the tickets designating the section, row, seat and entrance. The tickets were made in a manner to prevent counterfeiting, as they had a huge value at the beginning of the convention. The entire order, as well as the complete laying out of all the entrances to the Auditorium, was handled by Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of the corporation. The big national convention just closed was the first for which tickets were printed in the West. Mr. Fisk has been highly commended by the Democratic National Committee for the manner in which he handled the job.

E. R. Tansey, well known member of No. 21, received a telegram last Tuesday notifying him of the death of his father, E. J. Tansey, at the Veterans' Home in Yountville on Sunday, July 4. The son left for Yountville immediately upon receipt of the telegram, and was in attendance at the funeral services. Details of the death of Mr. Tansey have not been received. Decedent was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. E. R. Tansey has been a member of the I. T. U. many years, and has the sympathy of a host of friends in his hour of bereavement.

A. J. ("Tony") Smith, who for many years was employed in the composing room of the Call when it was a morning paper, was a welcome caller at the offices of the union recently. Mr. Smith is a resident of Los Angeles, having removed to the Southern California metropolis from Oakland, where he was living when he severed his connection with the Call, about six years ago. He is an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, being connected with its supply department in Los Angeles at present. Mr. Smith was one of the old guard printers in San Francisco and the bay region, and numbers his friends in this vicinity by the hundred. He was called to San Francisco by the death of a sister, and returned to Los Angeles last Sunday.

C. L. Ziegler, a linotype operator with membership in No. 21, has assumed the management of the Elrod Lead and Rule Company in territory contiguous to San Francisco. The concern manufactures leads and rules for the trade. Ziegler has established offices in Third Street near Mission.

Carlton H. Johnson, a member of the composing room force in the State Printing Office at Sacramento, paused in San Francisco long enough to say "hello" to some of the local printers last Saturday. Mr. Johnson was en route to Marin County, where he remained over the holidays.

R. H. Boone, who was stricken with appendicitis and removed to the French Hospital, where an operation was performed two weeks ago, is recovering from his sickness in a manner satisfactory to himself and his friends. In fact, the physician attending Mr. Boone has told him that, provided complications do not arise, he may vacate the hospital tomorrow. Boone is an ex-service man. He spent the major portion of 1918 in France with Company A, Eleventh United States Infantry, to which organization he was assigned after enlisting in Shreveport, La., his home city. He took part in the engagement at St. Mihiel, where he received machine gun wounds that caused his confinement in a hospital five months. On his return to this

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BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH.

Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
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The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
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SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!
2002 Mission St. 2768 Mission St.
Near 16th Street Near 24th Street

country Mr. Boone rested a short period at his home in Shreveport and then started west. He arrived in Sacramento nine months ago, where he worked on the Bee. He reached San Francisco early in June and was working on the night shift of the Bulletin when stricken with appendicitis. He takes his present illness lightly, referring to it as a "mere" indisposition. Who wouldn't, after having survived what he received at St. Mihiel.

Robert Sleeth has returned to the "dope" desk in the ad alley of the Call, after having spent two weeks rambling through Sonoma County with Mrs. Sleeth and their daughter, Miss Frances Sleeth. Mr. Sleeth and family made Boyes Springs and El Verano their principal stopping places while exploring the "Valley of the Moon."

William E. Kelly, who rendered the award in the arbitration case between the newspaper publishers of New York and New York Typographical Union No. 6, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Kelly was formerly president of the National Federal Employees' Union and is now a county clerk of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edward P. Fitzgerald, foreman of the Call composing room, left early this week for Sacramento, where he will remain a few days before proceeding to Grass Valley, his native heath, and at which place he expects to spend the greater part of his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson of Minneapolis passed through San Francisco this week on their way to Los Angeles. Mr. Benson is a member of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 46, and called on a number of printer friends while in this city.

Neal Burchfield of the Call chapel "hitched up" his gas cart and hied himself, along with Mrs. Burchfield, to the wilds of Lake County, where he purposes to bag all the unbagged game and whip all the unwhipped streams of that section of the state for the elusive fish.

Mr. Jamieson, secretary of the committee on permanent organization in the recent Democratic convention, is a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. He was also publisher of a newspaper in Shenandoah, Iowa, a few years ago.

Mrs. Jane Diebold, operator of a linotype machine in the Call composing room, is visiting her sister in Portland, Ore.

Henry Cohen is back on his job in the machine room at Barry's, after spending his vacation

hiking over the Marin County hills. Mrs. Cohen accompanied Henry on all his mountain excursions.

CAN DEFEAT REACTION.

If labor disregards meaningless party labels, it can, in hundreds of congressional districts, determine what kind of representation these districts shall have, says Editor Williams of the Pennsylvania Labor Herald.

"Labor may not be all-powerful, but it at least controls the balance of power. And unless all signs are wrong, some of the gentlemen who imagine that they can indefinitely fool the electorate will realize that for once they have been mistaken. It is estimated that several scores of reactionary members of Congress have been defeated in primaries or have pulled through by such unstable pluralities that their fate is as good as sealed when they are subjected to the winnowing processes of the general election. Congressmen and Senators who have before been nominated and elected with scarcely any opposition have been compelled to put forth every effort to save themselves.

"Labor is feeling its strength, and it has come to the conclusion that it is time to exert it intelligently and to its own benefit."

EXPORTS MAY RAISE PRICES.

While workers are urged to produce more that prices may be reduced, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Meeker is quoted as saying that increased exports from this country may raise prices.

Foodstuffs and other commodities have been shipped from this country in record breaking quantities recently, but this situation is ignored by those who tell labor that the reason for present prices is that the workers have "quit cold on the job" and that this has produced a scarcity of everything.

STRIKE FOR EIGHT HOURS.

In Dubuque, Iowa, iron molders are on strike for an eight-hour day and wage increases. In one plant they have been working 54 hours a week, and 50 hours in another plant. These unionists insist that Dubuque take its place with competitive cities and raise its 70-cent rate to 90 cents.

After a five-weeks' strike boilermakers of St. Louis have won their demand for improved working conditions.

BENDER SHOE CO.

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST.
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone Mission 9409

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REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

Demand the Union Label

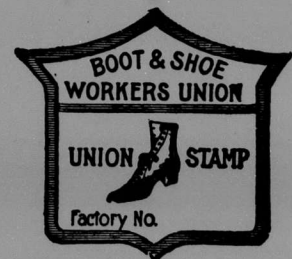


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities
As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

PROCTER & GAMBLE 8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap
Ivory Soap Flakes
P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap
Star Soap
Star Naphtha
Washing Powder
Crisco

The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
New York Kansas City
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2,375 of the Workers are Owners of the Stock of this Company

Naturally, we are proud that so many of the Employees are part-owners of the industry from which they derive their livelihood.

This very unusual condition may be accepted as evidence of contentment—thrift—prosperity—among our workers.

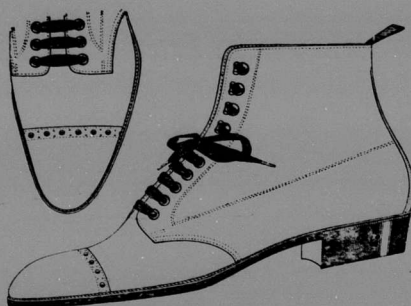
The Profit-Sharing Stock Ownership Plan offers direct encouragement and assistance to every Employee to save for old age or for time of extreme need; it has developed better citizenship and better Employees for us.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK

SEMI-ANNUAL SHOE SALE

Thousands of Pairs of this Season's
Best in FOOTWEAR for Men,
Women, Boys and Girls, Quoted at
Prices that mean Dollars Saved
on each Purchase

You should buy Complete Stocks as
we have Cut Prices to the Lowest
Possible Point and these Sale Prices
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SEE OUR
WINDOWS

Philadelphia Shoe Co

SEE OUR
WINDOWS

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

UNCONSCIOUS PRAISE.

The power of trade unionism is unconsciously acknowledged by the editor of the New York Sun and Herald in a lecture to people who are dissatisfied with their jobs. Says this opinion molder:

"It is human for a man to want a job at work he likes and at the pay he thinks he is worth; but only a member of a powerful labor union can always demand that happy combination. Others must take the best jobs they can find at the best salaries the employer is willing and able to pay—or else sit around and whine that things are all wrong."

UNFAIR TO CEREAL WORKERS

Petaluma Central Labor Council has placed the following firms on the unfair list for refusing to recognize organized labor and refusing to grant the Cereal Workers and Teamsters the hours and wages demanded by the said unions of Petaluma, to wit: G. P. McNear Co., M. Vonsen Co., Golden Eagle Flour Mills and Feed Co., Coulson Co., Parker & Gordon, Petaluma Co-operative Mercantile Co., A. Kahn, S. Adams.

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

Arbitration ended a short strike of culinary workers in Fresno that tied up most of the eating places. The wage advance includes every one from chef to dishwasher.

MOLDERS WIN UNION SHOP.

Organized iron molders of Denver have defeated a strong movement to establish non-unionism in this industry. After a three weeks' strike the molders won their point and incidentally raised wages from \$6.40 a day to \$8.

JAPAN THIRD IN SHIPBUILDING.

Of all industries in Japan, shipbuilding made the greatest progress during the war, reports the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Tokio. Before the war Japan ranked sixth among the powers in the number of vessels. Last year she ranked in third place after the United States and Great Britain.

"PRODUCTION" CRY MOCKS.

Miners in Ohio read with bitterness the appeals to workers to "produce more." Many of these miners are in actual want because of a lack of work. Scarcity of coal cars is the reason for this condition. Secretary-Treasurer George Savage of the Ohio district, United Mine Workers, has received an appeal from Byesville miners who say they have been working one day a week for some time.

Secretary Savage says mines that furnish coal to railroads are able to operate full time, but other mines are unable to secure cars.

FOOD PRICES JUMP.

The United States Bureau of Labor reports that for the seven-year period, May, 1913, to May, 1920, the retail price of potatoes increased 500 per cent. Sugar increased 370 per cent; eggs, 101 per cent; pork chops, 103 per cent; bread, 105 per cent; ham, 108 per cent; hens, 112 per cent; leg of lamb and rice, 117 per cent each; flour, 164 per cent, and corn meal, 155 per cent.

As compared with 1913, the average family expenditure for 22 articles of food increased 100 per cent in Newark and San Francisco. Increases in other cities follow: Salt Lake City, 102; Seattle, 103; Jacksonville, 105; Boston, 106; Denver and New Orleans, 108 each; New Haven and Pittsburg, 109 each; Dallas and Little Rock, 110 each; Fall River, New York and Philadelphia, 111 each; Manchester, 112; Scranton, 114; Buffalo, Providence and Washington, 115 each; Charleston and Louisville, 116 each; Atlanta and Baltimore, 117 each; Cleveland, Indianapolis and Memphis, 119 each; Chicago and Cincinnati, 120 each; Kansas City and Milwaukee, 122 each; Birmingham, 123; Minneapolis, 125; Richmond, 126; Omaha, 127; Detroit, 128; and St. Louis, 130 per cent.

FARMERS OFFER PLAN.

A reconstruction program which, it is asserted, will save American farmers \$3,000,000,000 annually has been made public by the Farmers' National Council. The program includes:

Government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads for service and not for profit.

Government ownership and democratic operation of the people's ships for service and not for profit.

Federal control of meat packers, with the object of eliminating uncontrolled profits.

According to the statement, if this program were carried into full effect, it would save \$75 annually for every man, woman and child of the 40,000,000 farmer population. The statement adds:

"This program will save the other workers fully as much as it will save the farmers, and it is to the common interest of at least 95 per cent of the American people to have the program carried into effect at once."

The council estimated that Government ownership of railroads would save the farmers \$1,900,000,000 annually.

FIFTY YEARS HENCE.

An exchange has the following account of police court cases likely to be scheduled under the coming blue laws of the United States:

Willie Jones, aged fourteen, incorrigible, was brought in by an officer charged with chewing gum against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth and in violation of the law against gum chewing which was passed in 1925. He was turned over to the juvenile court for trial.

Eli Hanks was arrested Monday for having played his Victrola on Sunday, the same being against the new reform laws, prohibiting music of all kinds on the first day of the week. Jake Bender was brought in for whistling on the same day. Both were held for trial under heavy bonds. The present wave of crime must cease.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus T. Priddy were arrested for dancing in their own home last Saturday night. They neglected to pull down the curtains and were caught in their flagrant violation of the law. The case is particularly vicious in the fact that they allowed their children to be present and were actually teaching them to dance. Both are in jail awaiting trial.

Three young boys were arrested yesterday charged with having a jew's harp in their possession. Their names are suppressed on account of their parents, and because it is believed to be their first offense.

Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



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